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(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

**(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau**



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

**(43) International Publication Date**  
**3 January 2002 (03.01.2002)**

## PCT

**(10) International Publication Number**  
**WO 02/00099 A2**

- (51) **International Patent Classification<sup>1</sup>:** A61B

(21) **International Application Number:** PCT/US01/20092

(22) **International Filing Date:** 22 June 2001 (22.06.2001)

(25) **Filing Language:** English

(26) **Publication Language:** English

(30) **Priority Data:**  
60/213,782 23 June 2000 (23.06.2000) US

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(84) **Designated States (national):** AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) **Designated States (regional):** ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**  
— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

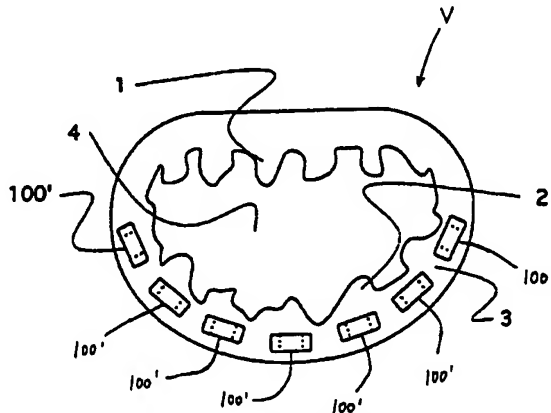
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**Published:**

- without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

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(54) Title: AUTOMATED ANNULAR PLICATION FOR MITRAL VALVE REPAIR



(57) **Abstract:** A novel system for performing a heart valve annuloplasty. The system involves the use of a plication band. In one embodiment, the annulus of the valve is reduced by constriction of the plication band itself. More particularly, each plication band enters the tissue at two or more points which are spaced from one other by a distance which is dictated by the geometry of the plication band. Subsequent constriction of the plication band causes these points to move toward each other, thereby constricting the tissue trapped between these points and thus reducing the overall circumference of the valve annulus. In a second embodiment, the annulus of the valve is reduced by linking multiple plication bands to one other, using a linkage construct, and then using a shortening of the length of the linkage construct between each plication band so as to gather the tissue between each plication band, whereby to reduce the overall circumference of the valve annulus.

**WO 02/00099 A2**

AUTOMATED ANNULAR PLICATION FOR MITRAL VALVE REPAIRReference To Pending Prior Patent Application

This patent application claims benefit of pending  
prior U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No.  
60/213,782, filed 6/23/00 for AUTOMATED ANNULAR  
PLICATION FOR MITRAL VALVE REPAIR, which patent  
application is hereby incorporated herein by  
reference.

Background Of The Invention

Mitral valve repair is the procedure of choice to  
correct mitral regurgitation of all etiologies. With  
the use of current surgical techniques, between  
approximately 70% and 95% of regurgitant mitral valves  
can be repaired. The advantages of mitral valve  
repair over mitral valve replacement are  
well-documented. These include better preservation of  
cardiac function and reduced risk of  
anticoagulant-related hemorrhage, thromboembolism and  
endocarditis.

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Nearly all mitral valve repairs include an annuloplasty. The annuloplasty consists of a suture or prosthetic ring that surrounds all or part of the circumference of the annulus of the mitral valve. The annuloplasty serves several functions: it remodels the annulus of the valve; it decreases tension on suture lines; it increases leaflet coaptation; and it prevents recurrent annular dilatation. In addition, the annuloplasty improves repair durability.

Most current annuloplasty techniques require the placement of sutures in the mitral annulus followed by placement of a prosthetic band or ring. This technique can be time-consuming and technically difficult. Furthermore, using current techniques, the annuloplasty requires cardiopulmonary bypass, cardiac arrest, and a large incision in the chest wall and heart.

It is well-known that cardiopulmonary bypass is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Recognition of the damaging effects of cardiopulmonary bypass has been the impetus for significant advances

bypass grafting. As  
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tients (i.e., those  
er co-morbidities)  
he risk associated





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in beating heart coronary artery bypass grafting. As  
a consequence, approximately 20% to 35% of all  
coronary artery bypass grafting is now performed on a  
beating heart. To date, however, there are no  
5 clinically-applicable techniques for performing mitral  
valve surgery on a beating heart without the use of a  
heart-lung machine. Therefore, mitral valve repair by  
annuloplasty currently entails a major operation that  
includes all of the complications attributable to  
10 cardiopulmonary bypass.

In current practice, all patients judged to be  
candidates for mitral valve surgery must face the risk  
of cardiopulmonary bypass and cardiac arrest.  
Therefore, patients early in their disease process  
15 (i.e., those who have not yet suffered significant  
cardiac damage) generally have surgery deferred until  
they develop troubling symptoms or cardiac  
dysfunction. Conversely, other patients (i.e., those  
with poor cardiac function and other co-morbidities)  
20 are frequently denied surgery as the risk associated

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with cardiopulmonary bypass and cardiac arrest is too high.

5 Mitral regurgitation is common in patients with poor cardiac function and heart failure. It is well known that mitral regurgitation contributes significantly to the debilitating symptoms of such patients. Correction of mitral regurgitation would improve symptoms and, possibly, longevity in such patients. Furthermore, it is believed that mitral  
10 regurgitation contributes to the deterioration of left ventricular function. Thus, correcting mitral regurgitation may halt further decline in ventricular function and may, in fact, cause improvement in ventricular function.

15 Unfortunately, however, such heart failure patients are at high risk for mitral valve surgery using current techniques. By way of example, the operative mortality for mitral valve surgery in patients with left ventricular dysfunction is  
20 approximately 5% to 15%. Therefore, the majority of



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such patients are not deemed candidates for mitral valve repair using currently available techniques.

Development of a system and method for mitral valve annuloplasty that does not require  
5 cardiopulmonary bypass would extend the benefits of mitral valve repair to a large segment of the heart failure population.

#### Summary Of The Invention

10 Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to provide an improved system for the repair of heart valves.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved system for the repair of heart  
15 valves so as to improve their efficiency.

And another object of the present invention is to provide an improved system for the repair of mitral valves.

Still another object of the present invention is  
20 to provide an improved system to reduce mitral regurgitation.

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Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an improved system for mitral valve annuloplasty.

5 Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved system for the repair of mitral valves that can be used with other repair techniques that might involve leaflets, chordae tendina and/or papillary muscles.

10 Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel system that may stabilize or improve left ventricular function.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel system that may treat congestive heart failure.

15 Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel system that may prevent the development of mitral regurgitation, prospectively.

20 And another object of the present invention is to provide a novel system for the repair of mitral valves that eliminates the need for cardiopulmonary bypass and/or cardiac arrest.

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Still another object of the present invention is to provide a novel system for the repair of mitral valves that facilitates the use of smaller incisions.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a novel system for the repair of mitral valves that affords a percutaneous approach to the mitral valve.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel system for the repair of mitral valves, wherein the system can be employed to perform mitral valve repair via a partial or complete annuloplasty, either on an arrested heart or on a beating heart, with or without the use of cardiopulmonary bypass, or on a fibrillating heart.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved method for the repair of heart valves.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved method for the repair of heart valves so as to improve their efficiency.

- 8 -

And another object of the present invention is to provide an improved method for the repair of mitral valves.

5 Still another object of the present invention is to provide an improved method to reduce mitral regurgitation.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an improved method for mitral valve annuloplasty.

10 Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved method for the repair of mitral valves that can be used with other repair techniques that might involve leaflets, chordae tendina and/or papillary muscles.

15 Another objective of the present invention is to provide a novel method that may stabilize or improve left ventricular function.

20 Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel method that may treat congestive heart failure.

- 9 -

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method that may prevent the development of mitral regurgitation, prospectively.

5 And another object of the present invention is to provide a novel method for the repair of mitral valves that eliminates the need for cardiopulmonary bypass and/or cardiac arrest.

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Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a novel method for the repair of mitral valves that affords a percutaneous approach to the mitral valve.

15 Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel method for the repair of mitral valves, wherein the method can be employed to perform mitral valve repair via a partial or complete annuloplasty, either on an arrested heart or on a  
20 beating heart, with or without the use of cardiopulmonary bypass, or on a fibrillating heart.

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These and other objects of the present invention are addressed by the provision and use of a novel system and method for performing partial or complete mitral valve annuloplasty using a novel device that  
5 creates a measured plication of the mitral annulus. The device can be inserted into the left atrium via (1) a partial or complete sternotomy; (2) a right or left thoracotomy, with or without a thorocscope; or (3) a central or peripheral vein via the right atrium  
10 and interatrial septum.

Alternatively, the device may be applied to the outside of the heart, via any incision, such that the device effects a geometrical change in the annulus. Alternatively, the device can be inserted into any  
15 cardiac vein or artery in the heart such that the device causes a geometric change in the mitral annulus.

Further, the device may be applied to the outside of the heart in association with another device such  
20 as a restraining device used for the treatment of heart failure. In so doing, the device may be

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responsible for altering the mitral valve and/or left ventricle in such a way as to influence mitral regurgitation, heart function, and/or congestive heart failure.

5           Visualization of the device within the left atrium can be facilitated by transesophageal echocardiography; epicardial echocardiography; fluoroscopy; angioscopy; an ultrasound probe that is or is not an integral part of the device; or an  
10           angioscope that is or is not an integral part of the device.

          The device is adapted to deploy plication bands into the mitral annulus. Each plication band comprises two ends which penetrate the tissue of the  
15           mitral annulus, thereby affixing the plication band to the annular tissue. Preferably each plication band engages about 5-15 mm of annular tissue. As the plication band is deployed, it pliates the annular tissue immediately below the plication band by about  
20           30% to 50%, thereby reducing the annular circumference of the mitral annulus in measured increments. The

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distal end of the device, which has a range of motion controlled by the operator, may then be rotated 180 degrees, thus maintaining a point of engagement with the mitral annulus (or, if desired, the left atrium).  
5 Alternatively, the device may be detached completely from the annulus before deployment of the next plication band. The aforementioned rotation of the device can be helpful since it can aid in the measured placement of the next plication band. However, there  
10 may be occasions in which the operator may not want the device to rotate. In that situation, the same or similar device may be used without rotation.

The plication bands may be separate from one another, or they may be attached to one another via a  
15 linkage construct. Where a plurality of plication bands are attached to one another via a linkage construct, the valve annulus may also be reduced by a shortening of the length of the linkage construct between each plication band so as to gather together  
20 the tissue between each plication band.



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Each plication band may be constructed of a substantially rigid or semi-flexible metal or other material. The plication band is adapted to be non-thrombogenic and may be coated, in whole or in part, by a material designed to promote tissue in-growth and reduce thromboembolism. By way of example but not limitation, such material might be dacron, polyester velour, pericardium, or some other suitable material.

The device may be used on a fully arrested heart with the patient on cardiopulmonary bypass, or on a beating heart with or without cardiopulmonary bypass, or on a fibrillating heart. If employed on a beating heart or on a fibrillating heart, the device may be introduced into the left atrium via the left atrium wall, a pulmonary vein, the left atrial appendage, or percutaneously into the left atrium via a systemic vein. The device may also be introduced into the left atrium via the arterial system and across the aortic valve. If employed during cardiopulmonary bypass, the

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device may be introduced into the left atrium in a similar fashion, with or without robotic assistance.

It should be appreciated that while the device is generally discussed herein with reference to its use in mitral valve repair, it is also contemplated that the same or substantially similar device and methodology may be used in the repair of other cardiac valves, including the tricuspid valve, the pulmonary valve, and the aortic valve.

#### Brief Description Of The Drawings

These and other objects and features of the present invention will be more fully disclosed or rendered obvious by the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the invention, which is to be considered together with the accompanying drawings wherein like numbers refer to like elements and further wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing the placement of a single plication band into the dilated annulus of a cardiac valve, with the plication band

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being shown in its open, un-constricted state, with both ends of the plication band piercing the tissue of the annulus;

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram similar to that of Fig. 1, except showing the plication band following constriction of the plication band, and with the circumference of the annulus having been reduced by the amount of constriction undergone by the plication band;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram showing the placement of a plurality of plication bands into the annulus of a cardiac valve, with the plication bands being shown after constriction of the bands, whereby to effect the desired aggregate reduction in the circumference of the valve annulus;

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram similar to that of Fig. 3, except that the plication bands are linked to one another by a series of linear linkages, such that the linear linkages may also help to effect the desired reduction in the circumference of the valve annulus;

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Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram similar to that of Fig. 3, except that the plication bands are linked to one another by a linkage strip, such that the linkage strip may also help to effect the desired reduction in the circumference of the valve annulus;

Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram similar to that of Fig. 3, except that the plication bands are linked to one another by a linkage rod, such that the linkage rod may also help to effect the desired reduction in the circumference of the valve annulus;

Fig. 7 is a schematic front sectional view of an exemplary plication band and deployment tool of the present invention, with the plication band and deployment tool being shown prior to deployment of the plication band into tissue;

Fig. 8 is schematic side sectional view taken along line 8-8 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a schematic top sectional view taken along line 9-9 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 10 is a schematic front sectional view of the plication band and deployment tool of Fig. 7,

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except shown after deployment of the plication band into tissue (not shown);

Fig. 11 is a schematic side sectional view taken along line 11-11 of Fig. 10;

5        Fig. 12 is a schematic top sectional view taken along line 12-12 of Fig. 10;

Fig. 13 is a schematic sectional view showing the application of a single plication band to the posterior annulus of the mitral valve;

10       Fig. 14 is a front schematic sectional view showing a plication band coupled to a linkage strip;

Fig. 15 is a side sectional view taken along line 15-15 of Fig. 14;

15       Fig. 16 is a schematic view similar to that of Fig. 14, except showing a plurality of plication bands coupled to, and linked by, a linkage strip;

Fig. 17 is a schematic front sectional view showing a plication band coupled to a linkage rod;

20       Fig. 18 is a side sectional view taken along line 18-18 of Fig. 17;

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Fig. 19 is a schematic view similar to that of Fig. 17, except showing a plurality of plication bands coupled to, and linked by, a linkage rod;

5 Fig. 20 is a schematic front sectional view of a plication band which may be attached to adjacent plication bands by a linkage filament;

Fig. 21 is a sectional view taken along line 21-21 of Fig. 20;

10 Figs. 22-24 are front schematic views, partially in section, showing a method of applying linked plication bands of the sort shown in Figs. 20 and 21 to the annulus of a heart valve so as to effect the desired reduction in the circumference of the valve annulus;

15 Figs. 25 and 26 illustrate an alternative form of plication band formed in accordance with the present invention;

20 Figs. 27, 27A, 27B, 28 and 29 illustrate other annulus-constricting constructs, and deployment tool, formed in accordance with the present invention; and

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Figs. 30-32 illustrate yet another form of plication band formed in accordance with the present invention.

5      Detailed Description Of The Preferred Embodiments

The plication bands of the present invention allow plication of a valve annulus using one or both of two methods.

10      The first method of reducing the valve annulus is by constriction of the plication band itself. Each plication band enters the annulus tissue at two or more points which are spaced from one other by a set distance which is dictated by the geometry of the plication band. Subsequent constriction of the  
15      plication band causes these points to move toward each other, thereby constricting the tissue trapped between these points and thus reducing the overall circumference of the valve annulus.

20      The second method of reducing the valve annulus is by linking multiple plication bands to one other, using a linkage construct, and then using a shortening

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of the length of the linkage construct between each plication band so as to gather the tissue between each plication band, whereby to reduce the overall circumference of the valve annulus.

5           In one exemplary embodiment, the plication band initially has the form of the un-constricted staple 100 shown in Figs. 7-9, with two sharpened ends 101 separated by a distance 102. These two sharpened ends 101 are suitable for piercing the annulus tissue 3 of  
10   a valve V shown in Fig. 1 Upon deformation of the plication band 100 into a constricted state 100', as depicted in Figs. 10-12, the distance between sharpened ends 101 reduces to the distance 102'. This reduction in distance constricts the annulus tissue  
15   located between ends 101, thereby causing a corresponding reduction in the circumference of the annulus 3 of the valve V, such as shown in Fig. 2. As a result, mitral regurgitation in valve V will be reduced.

20           As will hereinafter be discussed, the plication band is not limited to the particular geometry of the



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plication band 100 shown in Figs. 7-12. Many different plication band designs will be consistent with the scope of the present invention.

Thus, for example, the plication band may be configured to pierce the valve tissue at more than two locations if desired; or the plication band may be designed to pierce only a portion of the annulus 3, leaving another part of the plication band embedded in other tissue; or the sharpened ends of the plication band may employ reverse barbs that help resist the inadvertent withdrawal of the sharpened ends from heart tissue; etc.

The final deformed shape 100', and the difference between the un-deformed distance 102 and the deformed distance 102', can be varied, either by plication band design or by the design of the deployment tool which deforms the plication band. For mitral annuloplasty, the distance 102 is preferably between about 3 mm and 20 mm, with the distance 102' being about 20% to 70% of distance 102. However, these distances may vary

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outside of these ranges, particularly where the present invention is applied to other cardiac valves.

Plication band 100 may be formed from many suitable materials including, but not limited to, biocompatible metals such as 3-series stainless steels, titanium alloys, and resorbable and non-resorbable polymers. The plication bands may additionally be coated with thin layers of non-thombogenic materials or tissue in-growth matrices.

Multiple plication bands 100 may be employed to generate a greater reduction in a valve annulus. As shown in Fig. 3, a plurality of plication bands 100' may be deployed, independently of one another, about the annulus of the valve. In this situation, the number of plication bands 100' placed into annulus 3 determines the overall reduction in the circumference of the annulus. It should be appreciated that the valve shown in Fig. 3 (and Figs. 1, 2 and 4-6 as well) is the mitral valve as viewed from the left atrium. Posterior leaflet 2 and anterior leaflet 1 coapt to

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close valve orifice 4 during systole. Plication bands 100' act in concert with one another so as to create the desired annular reduction by the sum of their individual constrictions.

5           Alternatively, as shown in Figs. 4-6, the individual plication bands 100 may be linked to one another by a linkage construct that restricts the distance between, and in some cases the relative rotational and angular orientation of, at least some  
10           of the plication bands 100.

          Some or all of the plication bands may be linked by a plurality of linear linkages such as is shown in Fig. 4. Here, seven plication bands 110' are linked to one another by six linear linkages 112'. Each  
15           linear linkage 112' links one plication band 100 to a neighboring plication band 100 and is secured at points 111'. These linear linkages attach neighboring plication bands to one another. The linear linkages themselves may be used to further reduce the  
20           circumference of the valve annulus.

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More particularly, where the linear linkages are formed out of an elastic material, after deformation of a first band 100', tension may be applied to the linear linkage 112' which connects that first  
5 plication band 100' to a neighboring second plication band 100. Then the second plication band 100 may be inserted into the valve tissue so that the tension in linear linkage 112' thereafter causes a constriction of the valve annulus between the first and second  
10 plication bands, thus decreasing the circumference of the annulus beyond that generated solely by deformation of the individual plication bands.

Alternatively, where the linear linkages are formed out of a formable material which will take a  
15 set, the plication bands may be set into the tissue of the annulus and then one or more of the linear linkages deformed so as to draw neighboring plication bands closer together, whereby to further reduce the circumference of the valve annulus.

20 Fig. 5 shows an alternative embodiment of the plication bands-and-linkage construct. More

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particularly, with this embodiment, plication bands 100' are linked by a linkage strip 300. The sharpened ends 101 of plication bands 100 pierce linkage strip 300 as shown in Figs. 14-16. The sharpened ends of plication bands 100 may then be inserted into the tissue of annulus 3 and each plication band 100 deformed into its final shape 100', sandwiching linkage strip 300 between plication band 100' and valve annulus 3. Again, the linkage strip itself can be used to further reduce the circumference of the valve annulus.

More particularly, where linkage strip 300 is formed out of an elastic material, tension may be applied to the linkage strip between successive plication band deployments, whereby to cause a decrease in the circumference of the valve annulus.

Alternatively, where linkage strip 300 is formed out of a formable material which will take a set, the plication bands may be set into the tissue of the annulus and then the linkage strip deformed at one or more locations so as to draw neighboring plication

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bands closer together, whereby to further reduce the circumference of the valve annulus.

Linkage strip 300 may be formed from a variety of suitable materials including, but not limited to, woven, un-woven or expanded polymers, felts, and resorbable polymers such as polyglycolic acid (PGA), collagen, or the like.

Plication bands 100 may alternatively be imbedded in a linkage rod 400 such as is shown in Figs. 6 and 17-19. The sharpened ends 101 of plication bands 100 preferably protrude outside of linkage rod 400 as shown in Figs. 17-19 so as to allow sharpened ends 101 to easily penetrate the tissue of annulus 3. Again, the linkage rod itself can be used during implantation of the plication bands to further reduce the circumferences of the valve annulus.

More particularly, where linkage rod 400 is formed out of an elastic material, tension may be applied to the linkage rod between successive plication band deployments, whereby to cause a decrease in the circumference of the valve annulus.

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Alternatively, where linkage rod 400 is formed out of a formable material which will take a set, the plication bands may be set into the tissue of the annulus and then the linkage rod deformed at one or more locations so as to draw neighboring plication bands closer together, whereby to further reduce the circumference of the valve annulus.

Alternatively, plication bands 100 may be made independent of one another but still include a portion of the linkage strip 300 (Figs. 14 and 15) or a portion of the linkage rod 400 (Figs. 17 and 18). The linkage strip 300 of Figs. 14 and 15 acts as a pledget and may encourage in-growth into the implant. The linkage rod 400 of Figs. 17 and 18 covers plication band 100 and may be used to reduce the thrombogenicity of the implant and/or encourage tissue in-growth.

All or some of the plication bands may be rigidly, flexibly, or movably secured to the linking construct (i.e., linear linkages 112', linkage strip 300 and/or linkage rod 400).

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Rigid fixation is advantageous in providing a fixed distance between the plication bands and/or a fixed angular orientation to the bands. This can be accomplished through the use of a rigid linkage material and a rigid attachment of that material to the plication bands.

Flexible fixation can be employed to allow a variable distance between the plication bands and/or a variable angular orientation to the plication bands.

Such flexible fixation may be accomplished by rigidly securing a flexible and/or elastic linkage material or construct to the plication band. Suitable flexible linkage constructs include, but are not limited to, woven or un-woven lengths of polymeric suture, strips or rods of woven or un-woven metals or polymers, filaments of elastic metals such as nickel titanium alloys, or small coil springs constructed of any suitable elastic material. Flexible fixation may also be accomplished by employing a pivoting or flexible attachment mechanism for securing a rigid linkage material or construct to the plication band. An



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exemplary embodiment of this system includes a linkage construct formed by a relatively rigid rod that passes through holes formed in each plication band. Such a construct might also allow the plication bands to  
5 slide along, and/or revolve about, the relatively rigid rod.

In a preferred embodiment, a flexible linkage such as a length of filament links each plication band to its neighbor. As shown in Figs. 22-24, filament  
10 500 can pass through through-holes 106 formed in each plication band 105. Plication bands 105 may slide along the length of filament 500. In a preferred application of this embodiment, filament 500 may first slide freely through through-hole 106 and then be  
15 rigidly secured to plication band 105 during, or after, contraction of band 105 into its deformed shape 105' within the annular tissue. Filament 500 may be rigidly secured to band 105' by collapsing through-hole 106 to a smaller orifice 106', thereby  
20 causing the material surrounding through-hole 106' to pinch filament 500 and prevent movement through

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through-hole 106'. Through-hole 106 may be collapsed during the contraction of plication band 105 by a plication band deployment device similar to that depicted in Figs. 7, 8, 10 and 11. This may be  
5 accomplished by the deployment device crushing the metal about the through-hole 106 during bending of the plication band in the manner shown in Figs. 10 and 11. Alternatively, a separate device or a separate component of the plication band deployment device may  
10 be employed to crush the through-hole independent of the contraction of the plication band.

There are also many other ways of rigidly securing filament 500 to plication band 105 that do not involve the crushing of a through-hole passing  
15 through plication band 105. A loop of suture attached to plication band 105 may be used to form a through-hole and then may be pulled tight against filament 500 so as to restrict movement of the filament relative to plication band 105. Still other  
20 configurations will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the present disclosure.

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In a preferred method of using the embodiment of Figs. 20 and 21 to affect a desired reduction in the circumference of a valve annulus, tension is applied to filament 500 prior to rigidly securing filament 500 to plication band 105. As shown in Figs. 22 and 23, this tension causes neighboring anchored plication bands to move toward the unanchored plication band along filament 500. This motion creates a greater reduction in valve annulus 3 than where the plication bands are applied individually. Once the second plication band is deformed and through-hole 106 is constricted to its reduced orifice 106', the neighboring plication bands 105' cannot move along filament 500, thus leaving the annulus tissue between plication bands 105' in constricted state 3'.

Figs. 7-12 depict a method of actively contracting a plication band, by plastically deforming the plication band, into a final desired shape. Hook 131 of central pull rod 130 contacts the lower surface of the central region 103 of plication band 100. Outer pusher cannula 120 rests against the upper

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surface of plication band 100 on either side 121 of  
central region 103. By retracting central pull rod  
130 relative to outer pusher cannula 120, plication  
band 100 can be plastically deformed about central  
5 region 103 into the deformed shape 100', thereby  
decreasing the distance 102 between ends 101 to the  
shorter distance 102' and curving the plication band  
100 into a loop that resists inadvertent withdrawal  
from the tissue of the annulus. If desired, the  
10 deformed plication band 100' may be released from the  
tissue of the annulus by advancing central pull rod  
130 relative to outer pusher cannula 120 and then  
disengaging hook 131 from the central region 103 of  
plication band 100.

15 Alternatively, the plication band of the present  
invention may be constructed of an elastic material  
such as a superelastic nickel titanium alloy (e.g.,  
Nitinol) pre-formed in the desired final "contracted"  
shape. This shape can be the same as or similar to  
20 that shown in Figs. 10-12. The plication band may  
then be deployed by actively expanding it, with an

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appropriate deployment tool, to a shape the same as or similar to that shown in Figs. 7-9. The expanded plication band may then be advanced into annulus tissue and release; once released, the plication band will then elastically strain back into its original "contracted" shape.

The devices of the present invention may be applied through a variety of surgical and non-surgical approaches. They may be inserted with or without cardiopulmonary bypass, and from a variety of access sites, into the vascular system and/or cardiac chambers.

Fig. 13 depicts an exemplary method of placement of a plication band into the mitral annulus. A deployment instrument, for example, the aforementioned deployment instrument consisting of pull rod 130 and outer pusher cannula 120, has been inserted through a small atriotomy 200 into left atrium 5. Plication band 100' has been advanced against the posterior portion of mitral annulus 3 and the two ends 101' of plication band 100' have pierced the tissue of annulus

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3. More particularly, the deployment instrument has contracted plication band 100' by retracting central pull rod 130 relative to outer pusher cannula 120 in the manner previously described, causing mitral annulus 3 to decrease in circumference.

This figure illustrates neighboring cardiac anatomy to provide a frame of reference. Aorta 8 is illustrated, with aortic valve 7 depicted in its closed position during diastole. Anterior leaflet 1 and posterior leaflet 2 of the mitral valve is shown extending into left ventricle 6. Pulmonary vein 9 is shown entering left atrium 5.

Left atrial access has the advantage of providing a relatively straight insertion path for the plication bands of the present invention. The mitral annulus is readily accessible through the left atrium, allowing a relatively straight deployment instrument to access all areas of the posterior mitral annulus. Blood pressure within the left atrium is also relatively low, minimizing the risks of uncontrollable bleeding through the atriotomy during an off-pump procedure.

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Bleeding may be controlled by placing a pursestring suture around the atriotomy, or by forming a well at the access site filled with saline, or through the use of an expanding access cannula that applies pressure to the insertion site. Other methods are known in the art and do not serve to limit the scope of the present invention.

The devices of the present invention may alternatively be inserted through any one of a variety of other approaches that may be advantageous in particular patient populations. The plication band(s) may be inserted into the arterial system remote from the mitral valve and then advanced into the left ventricle or left atrium at the distal end of an elongated tubular deployment system. The plication band(s) may also be deployed directly through the left ventricle. The plication band(s) may, alternatively, be delivered into the venous system or directly into the right side of the heart. The plication bands can then be advanced through the atrial or ventricular septum to the site of implantation. They may be

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inserted into the mitral annular tissue from the atrial side or from the ventricular side.

Further, the devices of the present invention may alternatively be inserted into the arterial or venous system remote from the mitral valve and then advanced  
5 into the cardiac veins or arteries at the distal end of an elongated system. The plication bands may then be deployed directly through the cardiac venous or arterial wall, in proximity to the mitral annulus, so  
10 as to effect a desired geometric change in the mitral annulus.

Further, the devices of the present invention may alternatively be inserted into the area outside of the heart, in proximity to the mitral annulus, at the  
15 distal end of an elongated tubular deployment system. The plication bands may then be deployed directly into or through the cardiac wall, into tissue in proximity to the mitral annulus, so as to effect a desired geometric change in the mitral annulus.



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The devices and methods of the present invention may further be applied to any or all of the cardiac valves.

5       The linkage constructs depicted in Figs. 4-6, 14-19 and 22-24 may be secured to each plication band or to fewer than the total number of plication bands used in a procedure.

10       The plication bands shown in Figs. 1-24 should be viewed as exemplary embodiments only and are not intended to restrict the scope of the present invention. Many other embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the present disclosure.

15       Thus, for example, in Figs. 25 and 26, there is shown a plication band 100 which is generally similar to the plication band 100 shown in Figs. 7-12, except that its sharpened ends 101' directly oppose one another after constriction of the device (Fig. 26).

20       Similarly, in Figs. 27-29, there is shown a construct which comprises a pair of plication bands 100 integrally joined to one another by a bridge B.

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Here, the construct is set as a single unit, e.g., by the tool T shown in Figs. 28 and 29, and the bridge B may thereafter be further manipulated after setting so as to draw the annulus tissue closer together.

5           In this embodiment, the plication bands 100 are shown perpendicular to bridge B, thus resulting in plication of the annular tissue in two directions. Alternatively, plication bands 100 may be replaced by some other form of fixation (e.g., barbs, sutures, or  
10           glues) that may or may not itself provide annular plication, since bridge B may be considered the primary form of annular plication.

          Additionally, a plurality of the constructs shown in Fig. 27 may be combined together into a single  
15           construct such as that shown in Fig. 27A. In essence, a plurality of the constructs shown in Fig. 27 are linked together so as to form the one long chain shown in Fig. 27A. Tool T would fixate the first two placating bands 100 into the annular tissue.  
20           Subsequently, tool T would bend the first bridge B to plicate the tissue between the first two placating

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bands. Subsequently, until a sufficient amount of annular tissue has been pllicated, tool T would advance to the next plication band linked by another bridge B. Tool T would fixate that next plication band 100 into the adjacent annular tissue and subsequently bend the second linked bridge B so as to plicate the tissue between the current and previous plication band 100. Again, with this construction, plication bands 100 may be replaced with some other form of fixation (e.g., barbs, sutures or glues) if only the bridges B are to be used for plication.

An alternative to the aforementioned chain device of Fig. 27A is a method to create a long chain of linked bridge B's by overlapping the individual pllicating devices depicted in Fig. 27. Looking now at Fig. 27B, a single pllicating device of the type shown in Fig. 27 would be placed and pllicated by tool T. Another placating device would then be placed such that one of it's plication bands 100 would overlap the placting band and/or bridge B of the previously-placed pllicating device thereby forming a partially linked

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structure. This procedure may be repeated as many times as desired so as to create a linked structure of the appropriate length.

Furthermore, in Figs. 30-32, there is shown a  
5 plication band 105 which is generally similar to the plication band 105 shown in Figs. 20-24, except the through-hole 106 is elongated so as to accommodate a flattened band or strap rather than a round suture as shown in Figs. 20-24.

10 Still other embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the present disclosure.

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What Is Claimed Is:

1. Apparatus for effecting a desired geometric change in the annulus of a heart valve, said apparatus comprising:

a plication band comprising:

first and second legs each having a first end, said first ends of said first and second legs having a tissue piercing configuration; and

a bridge having first and second ends, said first end of said bridge being connected to said first leg and said second end of said bridge being connected to said second leg such that said first ends of said first and second legs are separated by a first given distance;

said bridge being configured such that when said first ends of said first and second legs have pierced tissue at said first given distance, said bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends of said first and second legs to move toward one another so as to thereafter be separated by a second,

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shorter given distance, whereby said first and second legs gather together the pierced tissue to effect a desired geometric change in the annulus of the heart valve.

5

2. Apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends to point in opposition to one another.

10

3. Apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said bridge further comprises a through-hole for receiving a linking construct whereby said plication band may be linked to an adjacent plication band.

15

4. Apparatus according to claim 3 wherein said bridge is crimpable so as to capture said linking construct within said through-hole.

20

5. Apparatus according to claim 3 wherein said through-hole has a circular configuration so as to receive a round filament.

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6. A plication band according to claim 3 wherein said through-hole has a elongated configuration so as to receive a flat strap.

5

7. Apparatus for effecting a desired geometric change the annulus of a heart valve, said apparatus comprising:

first and second plication bands, each said  
10 plication band comprising:

first and second legs each having a first end, said first ends of said first and second legs having a tissue piercing configuration; and

a bridge having first and second ends, said  
15 first end of said bridge being connected to said first leg and said second end of said bridge being connected to said second leg such that said first ends of said first and second legs are separated by a first given distance;

20 said bridge being configured such that when

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said first ends of said first and second legs have pierced tissue at said first given distance, said bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends of said first and second legs to move toward one another so as to thereafter be separated by a second, shorter given distance, whereby said first and second legs gather together the pierced tissue to effect a desired geometric change in the annulus of the heart valve; and

10           a linking construct connected to said first and second plication bands.

8. Apparatus according to claim 7 wherein the bridge of each plication band may be deformed so as to cause said first ends of that plication band to point in opposition to one another.

9. Apparatus according to claim 7 wherein the bridge of each plication band further comprises a through-hole for receiving said linking construct.



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10. Apparatus according to claim 9 wherein the bridge of each plication band is crimpable so as to capture said linking construct within said through-hole.

5

11. Apparatus according to claim 9 wherein said linking construct comprises a round filament, and further wherein said through-holes have a circular configuration so as to receive said round filament.

10

12. Apparatus according to claim 9 wherein said linking construct comprises a flat strap, and further wherein said through-holes have an elongated configuration so as to receive said flat strap.

15

13. Apparatus according to claim 7 wherein said linking construct comprises a resilient material.

20

14. Apparatus according to claim 7 wherein said linking construct comprises a formable material such

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that said formable material can be set into a desired shape.

15           15. Apparatus according to claim 7 wherein said linking construct is permanently connected to said first and second plication bands.

10           16. Apparatus according to claim 7 wherein said linking construct comprises a linear linkage extending between said first and second plication bands.

15           17. Apparatus according to claim 7 wherein said linking construct comprises a linkage strip extending between said first and second plication bands.

          18. Apparatus according to claim 7 wherein said linking construct comprises a linkage rod extending between said first and second plication bands.

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19. A method for reducing the circumference of the annulus of a heart valve, said method comprising the steps of:

providing apparatus for effecting a desired  
5 geometric change in the annulus of a heart valve, said apparatus comprising:

a plication band comprising:

first and second legs each having a  
first end, said first ends of said first and second  
10 legs having a tissue piercing configuration; and

a bridge having first and second ends,  
said first end of said bridge being connected to said  
first leg and said second end of said bridge being  
connected to said second leg such that said first ends  
15 of said first and second legs are separated by a first  
given distance;

said bridge being configured such that  
when said first ends of said first and second legs  
have pierced tissue at said first given distance, said  
20 bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends  
of said first and second legs to move toward one

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another so as to thereafter be separated by a second,  
shorter given distance, whereby said first and second  
legs gather together the pierced tissue to effect a  
desired geometric change in the annulus of the heart  
valve; and

deploying the plication band into the annulus of  
the heart valve so as to reduce the circumference of  
the heart valve.

20. A method according to claim 19 wherein said  
apparatus comprises a plurality of plication bands,  
with said plurality of plication bands being  
sequentially deployed into the annulus of heart valve.

21. A method for reducing the circumference of  
the annulus of a heart valve, said method comprising  
the steps of:

providing apparatus for effecting a desired  
geometric change in the annulus of a heart valve, said  
apparatus comprising:

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first and second plication bands, each said plication band comprising:

first and second legs each having a first end, said first ends of said first and second legs having a tissue piercing configuration; and

a bridge having first and second ends, said first end of said bridge being connected to said first leg and said second end of said bridge being connected to said second leg such that said first ends of said first and second legs are separated by a first given distance;

said bridge being configured such that when said first ends of said first and second legs have pierced tissue at said first given distance, said bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends of said first and second legs to move toward one another so as to thereafter be separated by a second, shorter given distance, whereby said first and second legs gather together the pierced tissue to effect a desired geometric change in the annulus of the heart valve; and

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a linking construct connected to said first  
and second plication bands;

deploying said first plication band in tissue;

tensioning said linkage construct;

5       deploying said second plication band in tissue;  
and

releasing the tension on said linkage construct,  
whereupon said linkage construct will further reduce  
the circumference of the annulus of the heart valve.

10

22. A method for reducing the circumference of  
the annulus of a heart valve, said method comprising  
the steps of:

providing apparatus for effecting a desired  
15       geometric change in the annulus of a heart valve, said  
apparatus comprising:

first and second plication bands, each said  
plication band comprising:

first and second legs each having a  
20       first end, said first ends of said first and second  
legs having a tissue piercing configuration; and

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a bridge having first and second ends,  
said first end of said bridge being connected to said  
first leg and said second end of said bridge being  
connected to said second leg such that said first ends  
5 of said first and second legs are separated by a first  
given distance;

said bridge being configured such that  
when said first ends of said first and second legs  
have pierced tissue at said first given distance, said  
10 bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends  
of said first and second legs to move toward one  
another so as to thereafter be separated by a second,  
shorter given distance, whereby said first and second  
legs gather together the pierced tissue to effect a  
15 desired geometric change in the annulus of the heart  
valve; and

a linking construct connected to said first  
and second plication bands;

deploying said first plication band in tissue,  
20 and deploying said second plication band in tissue;  
and

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deforming said linkage construct so as to draw said first and second plication bands together so as to further reduce the circumference of the annulus of the heart valve.

5

23. A method for reducing the circumference of the annulus of a heart valve, said method comprising the steps of:

providing apparatus for effecting a desired geometric change in the annulus of a heart valve, said apparatus comprising:

10 a plication band comprising:

first and second legs each having a first end, said first ends of said first and second legs having a tissue piercing configuration; and

15 a bridge having first and second ends, said first end of said bridge being connected to said first leg and said second end of said bridge being connected to said second leg such that said first ends of said first and second legs are separated by a first given distance;

20



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said bridge being configured such that  
when said first ends of said first and second legs  
have pierced tissue at said first given distance, said  
bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends  
5 of said first and second legs to move toward one  
another so as to thereafter be separated by a second,  
shorter given distance, whereby said first and second  
legs gather together the pierced tissue to effect a  
desired geometric change in the annulus of the heart  
10 valve;

positioning said plication band in said left  
atrium of the heart; and

15 deploying said plication band into said annulus  
of the heart valve so as to reduce the circumference  
of the annulus of the heart valve.

24. A method for effecting a desired geometric  
change in the annulus of a heart valve, said method  
comprising the steps of:

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providing apparatus for effecting a desired geometric change in the annulus of a heart valve, said apparatus comprising:

a plication band comprising:

5 first and second legs each having a first end, said first ends of said first and second legs having a tissue piercing configuration; and

a bridge having first and second ends, said first end of said first bridge being connected to  
10 said first leg and said second end of said bridge being connected to said second leg such that said first ends of said first and second legs are separated by first given distance;

said bridge being configured such that  
15 when said first ends of said first and second legs have pierced tissue at said first given distance, said bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends of said first and second legs to move toward one another so as to thereafter be separated by a second,  
20 shorter given distance, whereby said first and second legs gather together the pierced tissue to effect a

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desired geometric change in the annulus of the heart valve;

positioning said plication band in a vascular structure of the heart; and

5        deploying said plication band into the side wall of the vascular structure so as to effect a desired geometric change in said annulus of the heart valve.

25. A method according to claim 24 wherein said  
10        vascular structure comprises at least one of the coronary sinus and the great cardiac vein.

26. A method for effecting a desired geometric change in the annulus of a heart valve, said method  
15        comprising the steps of:

providing apparatus for effecting a desired geometric change in the annulus of a heart valve, said apparatus comprising:

a plication band comprising:

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first and second legs each having a first end, said first ends of said first and second legs having a tissue piercing configuration; and

5 a bridge having first and second ends, said first end of said bridge being connected to said first leg and said second end of said bridge being connected to said second leg such that said first ends of said first and second legs are separated by a first given distance;

10 said bridge being configured such that when said first ends of said first and second legs have pierced tissue at said first given distance, said bridge may be deformed so as to cause said first ends of said first and second legs to move toward one  
15 another so as to thereafter be separated by a second, shorter given distance, whereby said first and second legs gather together the pierced tissue to effect a desired geometric change in the annulus of the heart valve;

20 positioning said plication band against an outside surface of the heart; and

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deploying said plication band into the outside surface of the heart so as to effect a desired geometric change in said annulus of the heart valve.

- 5           27. A method according to claim 26 wherein said apparatus is incorporated into a cardiac restraint device for reducing the dilatation of the heart.

FIG. 1

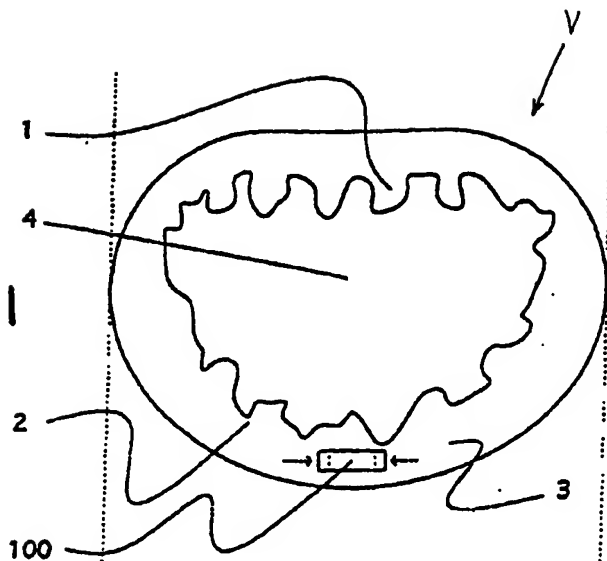
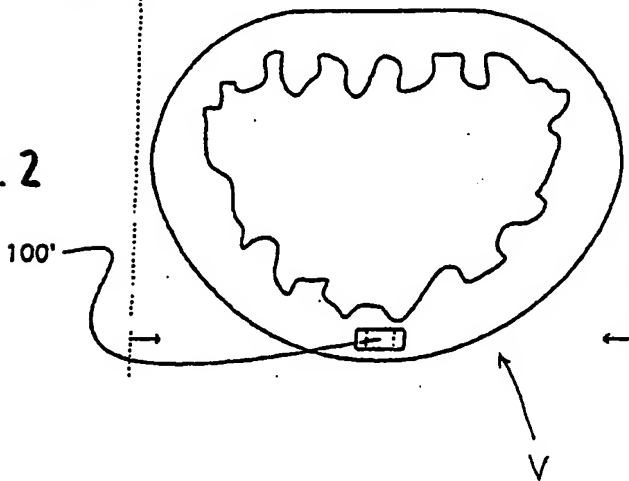


FIG. 2



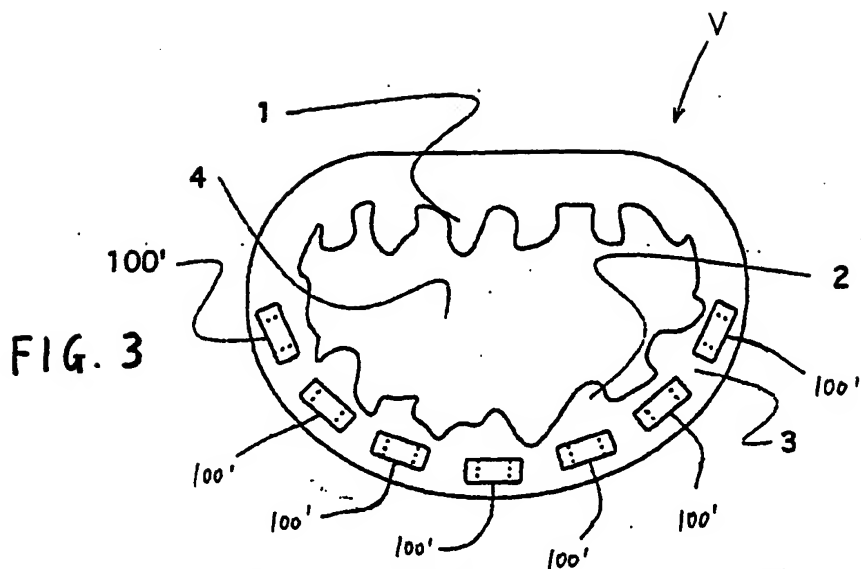


FIG. 3

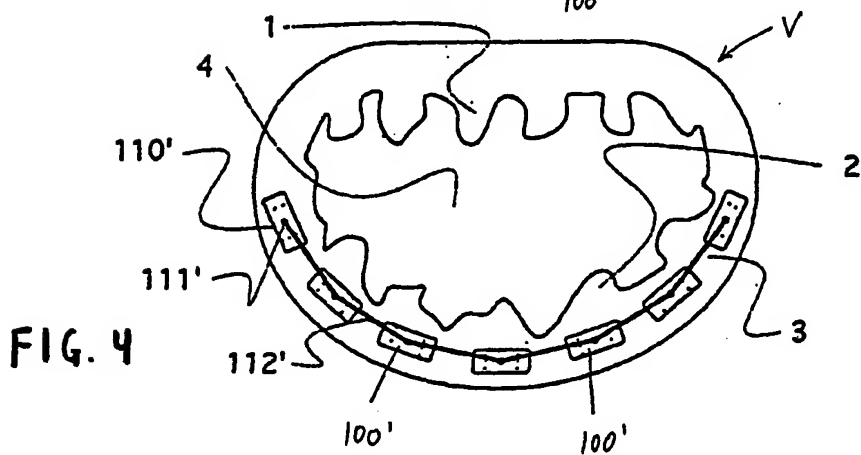


FIG. 4

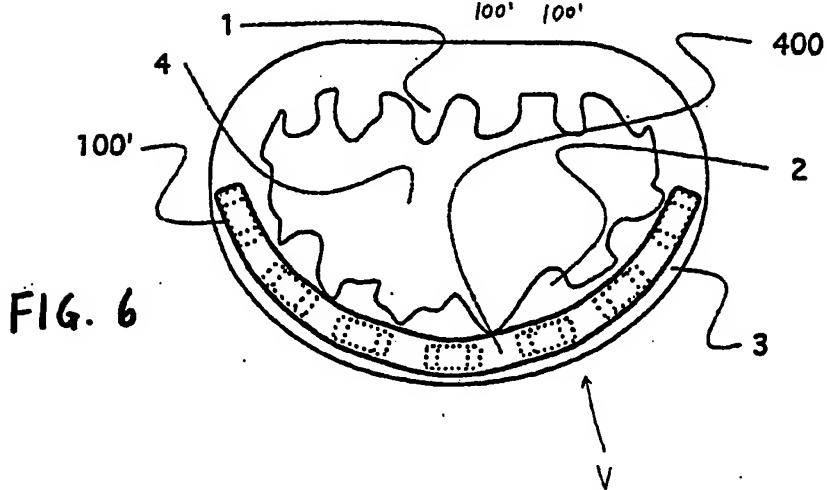
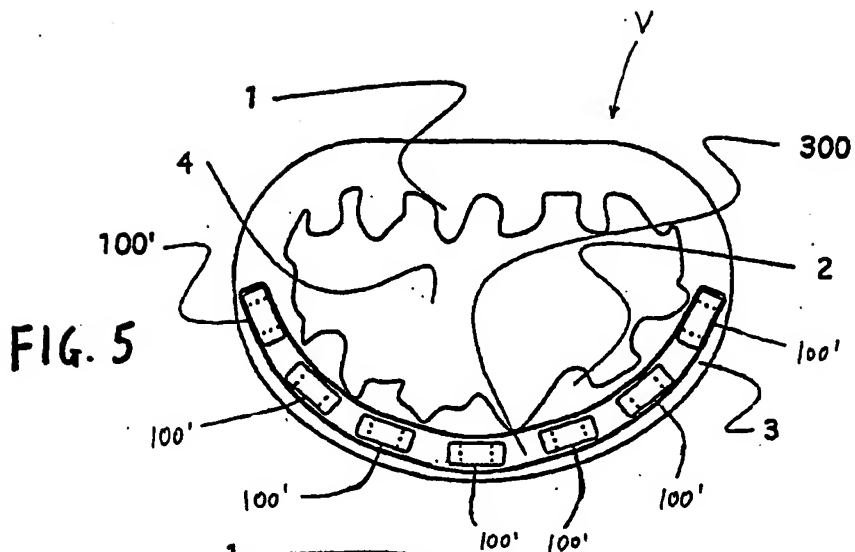




FIG. 7

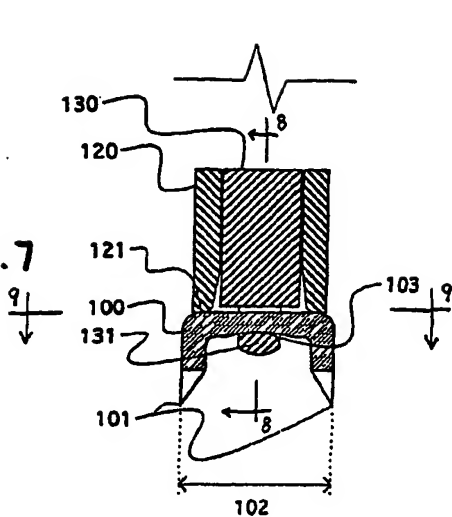


FIG. 10

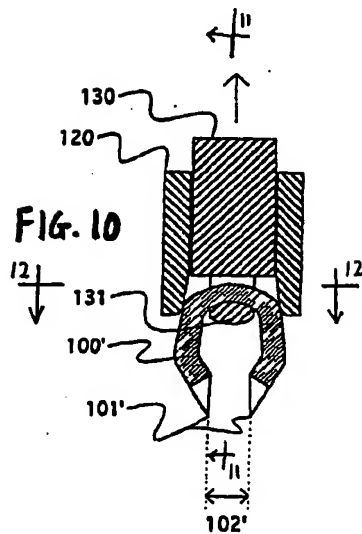


FIG. 8

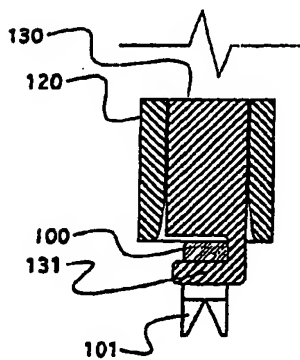


FIG. 11

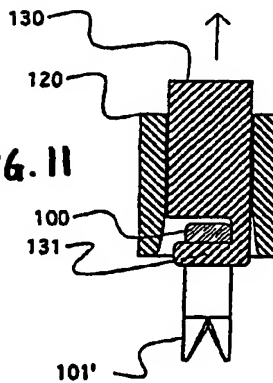


FIG. 9

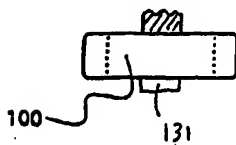
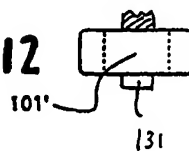


FIG. 12



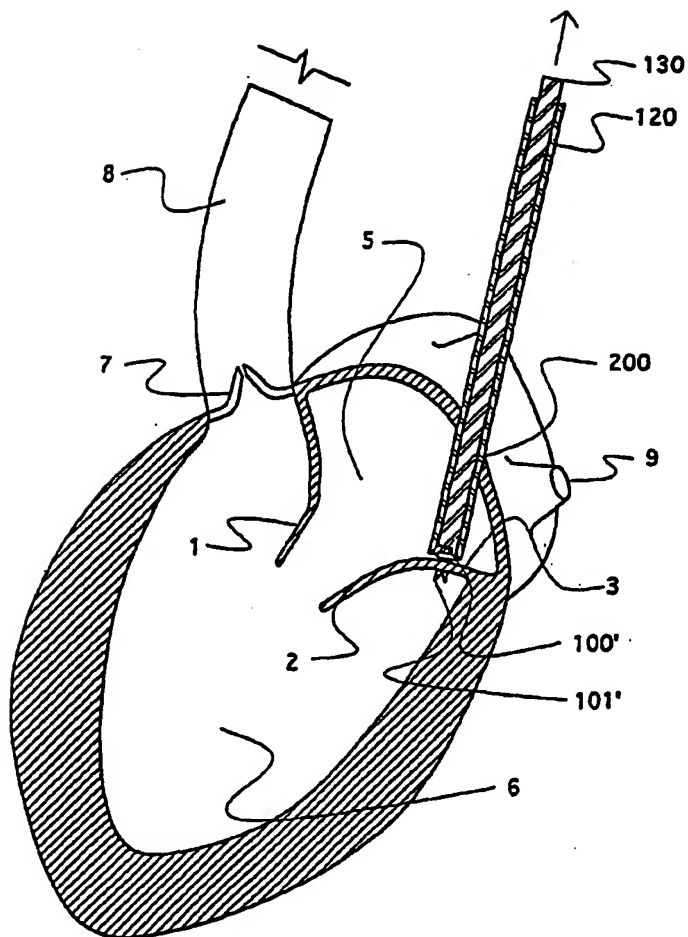


FIG. 13

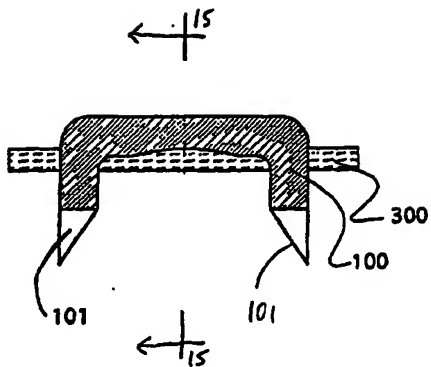


FIG. 14

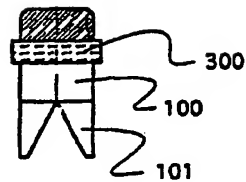


FIG. 15

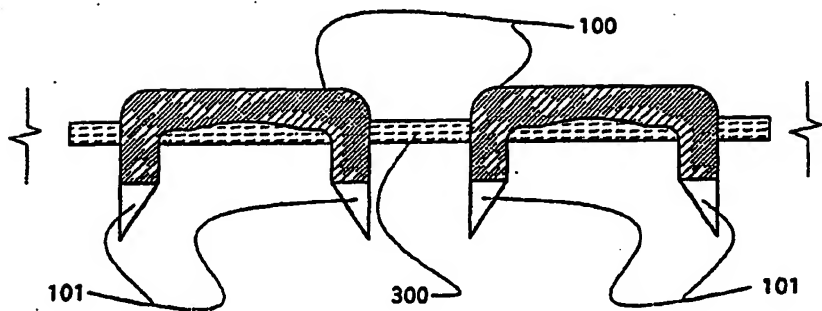


FIG. 16

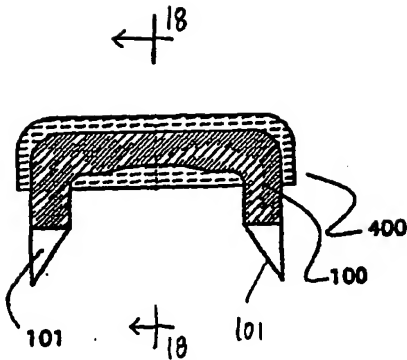


FIG. 17

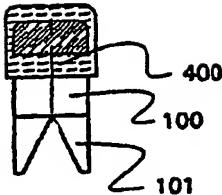


FIG. 18

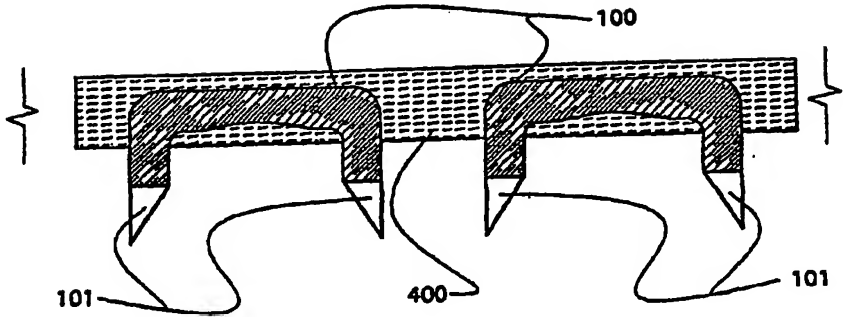
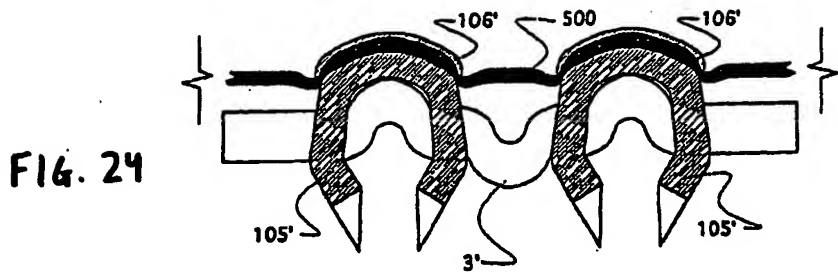
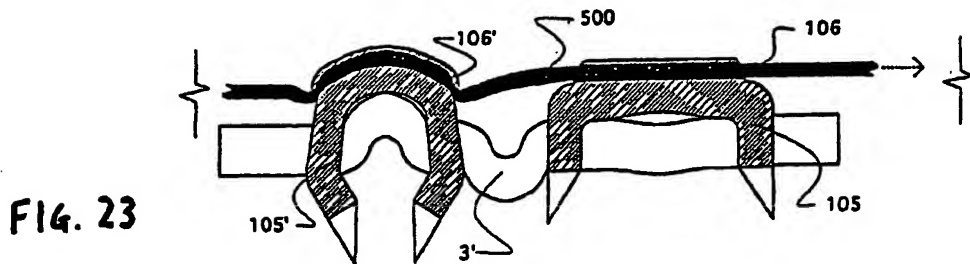
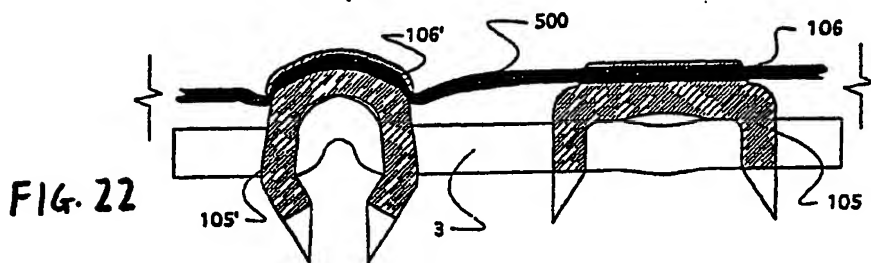
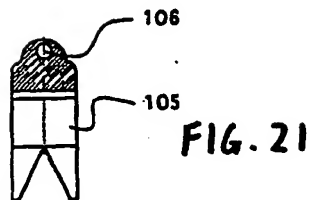
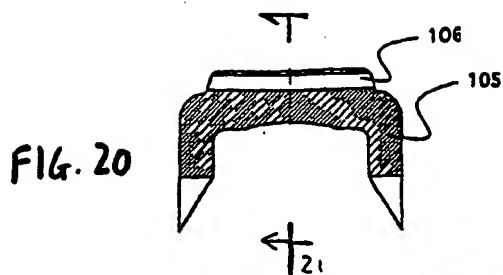
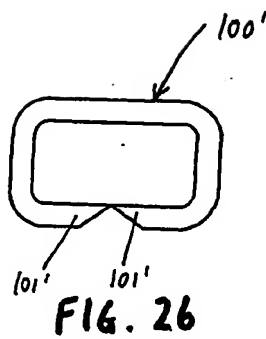
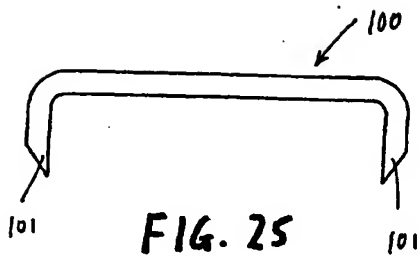


FIG. 19





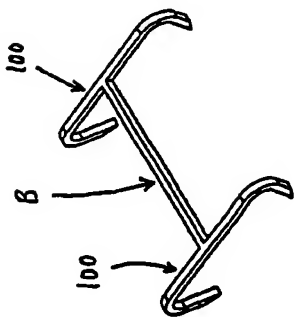


FIG. 27

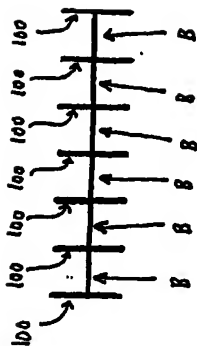


FIG. 27A

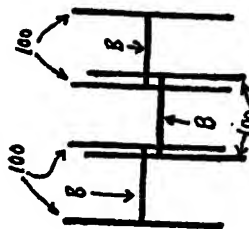


FIG. 27B

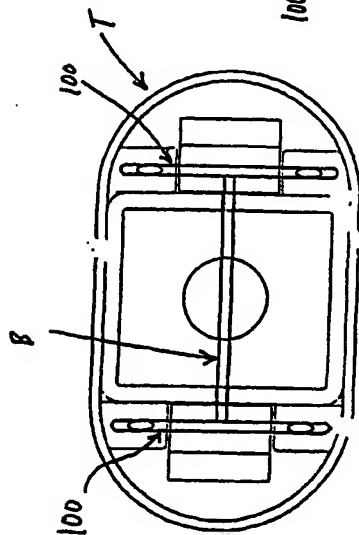


FIG. 28

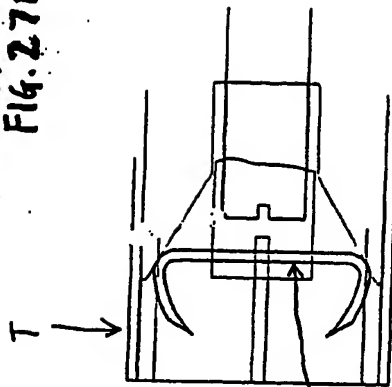
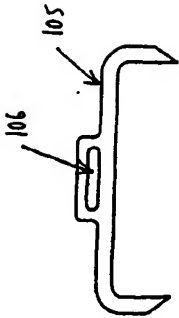
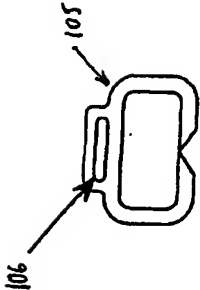


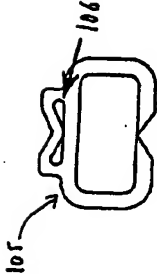
FIG. 29



**Fig. 30**



**Fig. 31**



**Fig. 32**



(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(43) International Publication Date  
3 January 2002 (03.01.2002)

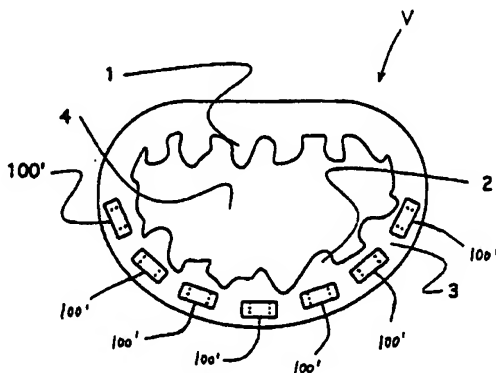
PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 02/000099 A3

- (51) International Patent Classification: A61B 17/04 (74) Agent: PANDISCIO, Mark, J.; Pandiscio & Pandiscio, 470 Totten Pond Road, Waltham, MA 02451-1914 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/20092 (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (22) International Filing Date: 22 June 2001 (22.06.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 60/213,782 23 June 2000 (23.06.2000) US (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- (71) Applicant: VIACOR INCORPORATED [US/US]; 66 H Concord Street, Wilmington, MA 01887 (US).
- (72) Inventors: LIDDICOAT, John, R.; Barberry Farm, Barberry Road, Sewickley, PA 15143 (US). LAMBRECHT, Gregory, H.; 220 Elliot Street, Natick, MA 01760 (US). STREETER, Richard, B.; 66 Brookside Avenue, Winchester, MA 01890 (US). WOOLFSON, Steven, B.; 85 East India Road, #39G, Boston, MA 02110 (US).
- Published:  
— with international search report
- (88) Date of publication of the international search report:  
1 August 2002

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: AUTOMATED ANNULAR PPLICATION FOR MITRAL VALVE REPAIR



(57) Abstract: A novel system for performing a heart valve annuloplasty. The system involves the use of a plication band (100). In one embodiment, the annulus (3) of the valve is reduced by constriction of the plication band itself. More particularly, each plication band enters the tissue (2) at two or more points which are spaced from one other by a distance which is dictated by the geometry of the plication band. Subsequent constriction of the plication band causes these points to move toward each other, thereby constricting the tissue trapped between these points and thus reducing the overall circumference of the valve annulus. In a second embodiment, the annulus of the valve is reduced by linking multiple plication bands to one other, using a linkage construct, and then using a shortening of the length of the linkage construct between each plication band so as to gather the tissue between each plication band, whereby to reduce the overall circumference of the valve annulus.

WO 02/000099 A3

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US01/50092

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : A61B 17/04

US CL : 606/139, 919; 128/898

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 606/139, 919; 128/898

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

E A S T

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| X         | US 4,505,273 A (BRAUN et al) 19 MARCH 1985, see abstract of the disclosure.        | 1-2                   |
| A         | US 5,450,695 A (O'CONNOR) 19 SEPTEMBER 1995, see entire document.                  | 1-27                  |
| A         | US 5,709,695 A (NORTHROP, III) 20 JANUARY 1998, see col. 3, lines 1-50.            | 1-27                  |

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